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BELLICOSE CIRCLES WOULD SACRIFICE SALT II FOR OWN ENDS

LD130927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "On Stage and in the Wings: Maneuvers of American Opponents of SALT II"]

[Text] New York--The main character in Sukhovo-Kobylin's play "The Death of Tarelkin" always wanted to be out in front. He did not alter his nature even after progress was announced. He got up and marched...ahead of progress; so that arelkin was in front, and progress behind.

Something similar is happening now with certain American politicians. They are putting forward totally unrealistic proposals for a reduction in missile carriers which manifestly does not accord with the SALT II treaty, and they try to prove here that these proposals will be unacceptable to the USSR.

To speak seriously, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, on which specialists of both countries worked for almost 7 years, lays precisely the foundation of a subsequent reduction in the nuclear potential of the two countries. SALT II is to be followed by SALT III. Agreement on this was reached during the meeting of the two states' leaders in Vienna.

Why, then, are unrealistic proposals being made to change the essence of the agreement, just when its discussion is beginning in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee? Their purpose is to mislead the public, to sow doubts as to the need for SALT II and, in the final analysis, to frustrate its ratification in the Senate.

It is the general opinion that the SALT II debate will be the most significant event in American political life in the past 10 years. It might be televised coast to coast. It is also an opportunity for publicity-seeking politicians to make their presence felt. Of course, there is no lack of very improbable proposals.

The majority of Americans supports the accords reached in Vienna, despite the massive propaganda campaign mounted by the opponents of SALT II. However cunning the formulation of the questions put to the public, almost all the public opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans consider it necessary to ratify the Soviet-American treaty. In these circumstances, coming out openly against the treaty and speaking of one's real intentions means risking one's political career. Therefore opponents of SALT II make out that they, too, are wholeheartedly in favor of nuclear arms limitation.

All they want, according to them, is to "improve the treaty" and make amendments to it. But proposing changes to SALT II means canceling out the fruits of many years' work and the compromise reached through hard negotiations. Critics of the treaty are well aware of the statement by the Soviet side and President Carter that amendments to the treaty are unacceptable.

The true intentions of these politicians are evidenced by the content of the amendments which they are making to the treaty. Some of them provide for a considerable increase in the U.S. nuclear potential, the creation of "first-strike" missiles and so forth.

In opposing the SALT II treaty bellicose groups in U.S. ruling circles resort to fact juggling and to false arguments. At the same time they are demanding that the administration pursue an aggressive foreign policy, strengthen the U.S. Armed Forces and extend their presence in those parts of the world where U.S. multinational corporations have big capital investments. While not daring directly to demand a return to the old "imperial" policy, they are trying in various roundabout ways to secure for the United States unilateral advantages which would make it possible to toughen its foreign policy and disregard the interests of other countries. In order to achieve their egoistic ends they are prepared to wreck the SALT accord's ratification.

Opponents of SALT II are putting strong pressure on senators who take a positive attitude toward the agreement. Local television in Idaho, which is represented in the Senate by Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, features a paid advertisement in which the senator is depicted as someone unconcerned about the security of the state's inhabitants. The "hawks" declare that they will make every effort to prevent Church's reelection to the Senate next year if he supports the Soviet-American accord.

The rightwingers' campaign against SALT II and the contrivances of the agreement's opponents cannot, however, eclipse the obvious facts. And these facts indicate that an ever-increasing number of Americans with very different views supports the treaty signed in Vienna and expects the Senate to ratify it. A resolution adopted unanimously by Chicago Municipal Council points out that the council expects the Senate to approve the agreement, which "will increase the prospect of the preservation of world peace and will strengthen U.S. security."

MOSCOW JOURNAL ASSAILS U.S. SENATORS FOR OPPOSITION TO SALT

LD121531 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 28 6-12 Jul 79 p 7 LD

[Karev: "On Either Side of the Barricade"]

[Text] In the keen debates which have developed in the United States around the SALT treaty opinions have diverged as between enemies on either side of a barricade. The administration, many congressmen, statesmen and politicians and, of course, the working masses are demanding the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty by the Senate, where it has been officially sent by President J. Carter. The majority of Americans consider that implementation of the treaty could open the way to a higher goal--a total halt to production and the liquidation of stockpiles of nuclear arms. On the other side the treaty's opponents, despite being in an obvious minority, have launched a noisy campaign with the sole aim of torpedoing the agreement achieved. Many bourgeois newspapers and magazines and the radio and television, generously financed by the military-industrial complex and the Zionists, obligingly give space to the enemies of detente and their voices, however paradoxical it may seem, sound louder than the voices of the treaty's supporters. Thus Senator William Roth, who represents Maryland [as published], admits that 71 percent of the citizens who elected him urge him to vote for the treaty but declares: "They do not have a large, still less decisive, influence on the way that I use my vote."

The New York TIMES writes: "The SALT treaty's irreconcilable enemies in the end intend to vote for its rejection but initially they are proposing 'killer amendments' which would change the document in such a way that the Soviet Union would refuse to ratify it." [paragraph continues]

Adoption of the amendments in the Senate, the newspaper explains, requires a simple majority, that is 50 plus 1 vote, while approval of the treaty requires two-thirds--67 voters. That is why the tactics of approximately 20 violent opponents of any agreement with the Soviet Union consist of winning over the number of senators they are short (of 34) in order to "kill the treaty".

The greatest activity in the field of combatting the treaty by using amendments is being displayed by Howard Baker, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, and Jake Garn, senator from Utah, who hold identical views to Henry Jackson, the Democratic senator known for his links with the military-industrial complex. As far as Garn is concerned, as the DAILY WORLD reports, the state he represents is "crammed with missiles and military installations." And this is the prime reason for the senator's warlike character and unwillingness to agree to a limitation of the arms race. Baker, NEWSWEEK notes, has become a millionaire in the 12 years he has been in Congress as a result of his links with military monopolies.

Apart from direct links with the military-industrial complex, NEWSWEEK notes another reason for Baker's activity: He is striving to take Carter's place in the White House and would like to make use of the debate around the SALT II treaty to prove that he is worthy to become president. But his 'tightrope act' is serious business."

First Baker invited himself to act as an "intermediary" between the White House and the opponents of the treaty. On condition that the administration agreed to adopt amendments to the treaty, he promised his support. On receiving a refusal to his blackmailing proposal he made a statement in Washington on 26 June demanding, in the tone of an ultimatum, that changes be made in the text of the signed treaty. Otherwise he threatened to come out against ratification. Baker's demand--and he is aware of this--is a challenge to the U.S. Government and President, since, in essence, it makes null and void the Soviet-American treaty signed by J. Carter on behalf of the United States. It is also a challenge to the Soviet Union as a party to an agreement which is carefully balanced and based on the principles of equal security.

It is known that the "hawks" introduced the first amendments to the treaty before it was even signed. On 27 June J. Garn submitted to the Senate his own version of the treaty or--as an alternative--26 amendments to the signed treaty. Among them are amendments such as "a significant reduction in the number of ICBM's which the treaty permits the Soviet Union to have," "to consider the Soviet Backfire bomber to be three-fourths strategic," "to permit the United States to deploy land and sea based cruise missiles with a range of 1,500 miles." And "to permit the United States to rapidly deploy mobile land-based strategic missiles."

As is known, the SALT II treaty is a compromise. "Each side would have liked to see the text of the treaty different in some way, more to their own liking, but each had to give way on something, taking into account their partner's legitimate interests. Any attempts to shift this complex edifice erected with such labor, to replace any elements in it and to move it nearer to oneself would be useless. The whole construction could collapse--with grave and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole," L.I. Brezhnev has noted.

The obvious aim of Senator Garn's amendments is to guarantee the United States military superiority at the Soviet Union's expense and--this is of no small importance--to top up the military corporations' safes with new billions of dollars as a result of stepping up the arms race.

By all appearances Jackson, Baker, Garn and their patrons are playing a very dangerous game with the fate of peace.

They live in a world of dangerous illusions based on the myth that American imperialism can subject the entire globe to its domination by insuring it has nuclear superiority. However, equality and military parity have long existed between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the bellicose senators, like the military industrial complex which is behind them, must get used to that.

SHISHLIN NOTES 'MIXED' RESULTS OF DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD130726 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] And now a talk by Soviet journalist Nikolay Shishlin on the effect the Soviet-American Vienna summit is having on further reducing international tensions. This is what he writes:

Speaking about the results of the Vienna summit, one must take account all the time of the invisible but organic link between what was achieved in Vienna and what has taken place at other talks that deal directly or indirectly with the problem of limiting and stopping the arms race. I must stress this link, though indirect, is quite definite. The present picture at the disarmament talks is mixed. In some cases, fine progress has already been made and in others there is no progress. Say, at the talks to ban radiological weapons, work is being completed on a draft convention. There are good prospects for agreement too at the talks to ban underground nuclear tests. One may expect a resumption of talks on limiting sales of arms. Unfortunately, there is very little progress at the talks to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe, although there is reason to believe that there will be progress.

I think the Vienna summit and its consequences can have a freshening effect on the progress at all disarmament talks, open up opportunities for new, far-reaching steps in this very important direction of promoting peace. Conditions appear exactly now for coming to grips with another cardinal problem, the talks on stopping the production of and gradually eliminating stockpiles of nuclear weapons between countries that possess such weapons. Corresponding ideas on this score have come from the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in their Moscow declaration issued last November. A positive attitude to this proposal could become a real breakthrough towards the number 1 problem of averting the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Concerning the consequences of the Vienna summit, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that its results can be regarded as a good background for the work of the coming Madrid meeting between representatives of the countries that took part in the well-known all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. I may remind you, in this connection that during the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Budapest last May, the socialist countries again advanced a complex of proposals to expand measures of trust in Europe and to really reduce military tensions on the Continent. The proposals include conclusion of a treaty between the participants in the all-European conference about not using both nuclear and conventional arms against one another. Another one is to spread the known measures of trust to the Mediterranean area. Still another is to strictly limit the number of troops taking part in military exercises. One more proposal is to give due notice to neighboring European countries about large troops movements and so on.

The socialist countries consistently champion the idea that Europe, which supplies an example of reducing political tensions, should become a pioneer in easing military tensions as well.

The picture is this. After a difficult and complex period, when cold winds threatened to cool the process of easing tensions, relaxation is getting a second wind and has a chance to develop faster. But apparently, realization of this chance largely depends on realization of the accords that have already been reached.

VIENNA MBFR SESSION HELD 12 JULY

LD130958 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Another session of the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe was held today. The talks are being held by the Warsaw Treaty countries and the countries of NATO.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, in his speech, attempted to put the blame for delaying the talks on the socialist countries. In fact, the stumbling block at the talks is the demand of the Western side that the socialist countries should reduce their armed forces 3 and 1/2 times as much as the countries of NATO. This would be detrimental to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. They believe that at present there exists an approximate balance between military forces on both sides in central Europe.

FRG DELEGATE BLAMES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES FOR PROCRASTINATION

LD121726 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 12, TASS--A regular closed plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by the head of the FRG delegation, who attempted to blame the socialist states for the procrastination of the Vienna talks.

As it was stated by a GDR spokesman at a press conference here, the FRG delegate tried to prove in his speech that socialist countries have advantages due to their geographical location and allegedly do not wish to take into account the position of the West. But it was already at the beginning of the talks that the borders of the reduction area were clearly defined, the spokesman of the GDR delegation stressed.

This example shows that the NATO countries are avoiding a solution of the main problems and are trying to concentrate the attention of the participants in the talks on matters of secondary importance.

In addition to this, the Western states are not replying to this day to the proposals made by socialist countries on June 8 and November 30, 1978, as well as on June 28, 1979, which take into account elements of the Western position and are a far-reaching compromise opening the road to the conclusion of the first agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in the centre of Europe.

Facts show, therefore, that not socialist countries but NATO countries are guilty of procrastinating the Vienna talks and bear responsibility for the absence of concrete results.

TASS CORRESPONDENT IN CANBERRA REPORTS ON SKYLAB AFTERMATH

LD121942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Report by TASS correspondent in Canberra: "The Last Moments of Skylab"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Predictions by NASA specialists that fragments of the U.S. orbital station Skylab would fall in the Indian Ocean proved only partially correct. Hundreds of Australians witnessed the last moments of the Skylab flight. After midnight, local time, about 1,000 fragments of the spaceship fell in an area of Western Australia between the transcontinental railway and the Perth-Adelaide highway, 850 kms from Perth. This area is inhabitied by farmers. Up to now, only a small portion of fragments in the form of molten pieces of metal have been discovered. According to a statement by the Canberra tracking station, there has been no report yet of casualties or damage. Skylab, which weighed 77.5 tons, was put into orbit around the earth on 14 May 1973. It was visited by three crews of astronauts. According to NASA's plans, the spacecraft should have remained an artifical earth satellite until the launching of the shuttle spacecraft. With the assistance of that spacecraft the station was to have been put into a higher orbit. However, the first shuttle flight was put off until 1980 and, in addition, the station began to lose altitude considerably faster than had been assumed.

SHISHKIN SCORES SENATOR JACKSON'S ATTACKS ON USSR, SALT

LD121359 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[G. Shishkin article: "A Shortsighted and Dangerous Position"]

[Text] In Jerusalem American Senator H. Jackson has delivered routine attacks on the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II). Of course, there is nothing new or original in this. Jackson has a firm reputation as a hater of communism and incorrigible anti-Soviet. That is why he was long ago christened the "prisoner of the past" in the United States.

He is also known as the "senator from Boeing." This emphasizes his well-known ties with the military-industrial complex. This complex, as the well-known observer, J. Harsch noted the other day, "possesses vast financial resources, is not miserly and has a vested interest in coughing up enough money to defeat SALT II or any other project which falls into the broad category of 'detente'."

Of course, it is up to the Americans themselves to place this or that assessment on Senator Jackson's close ties with the military-industrial complex. (P. Ognayben) one of his biographers, suggests, for instance, that these ties permit him to "manipulate people's concerns and prejudices to win votes." Moreover, he stresses, "Jackson makes use of his position to seek changes in the stance of those senators who can be influenced by the threat of base closures or by the lure of Pentagon contracts."

The American Senate, which always takes care of its own prerogatives, will obviously determine for itself how far such a practice is in accordance with his status in the U.S. state power system. But when Senator Jackson touches on questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States his statements cease to be purely his personal affair and go beyond the bounds of the American Senate's prerogatives.

It is a question of relations between two sovereign countries, and it is far from being a matter of indifference to the Soviet Union whether these statements lead to an improvement or a deterioration in these relations.

Senator Jackson directed the whole inspiration of his speech in Jerusalem toward wrecking the ratification of the SALT II treaty and thereby retarding the development of Soviet-American relations. Here he took the dangerous and dubious stance of an incorrect interpretation of the facts and distortion of the sides' positions. He asserted without substantiation, for instance, that the Soviet Union made use of the SALT II talks to "step up its efforts to achieve military superiority."

At the same time it is only necessary to glance at the SALT II treaty to become convinced of the complete absurdity of such assertions.

It is generally acknowledged that the signing of the SALT II treaty itself became possible recisely because the treaty offers a mutually acceptable balance of both sides' interests, based on the principle of equality and identical security. Here each side stated that it does not and will not in the future seek military superiority, inasmuch as that could only lead to dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of arms and not promoting either side's security.

Moreover the treaty lays down equal ceilings of delivery vehicles for the two sides (at first, 2,400 units each) and provides for a subsequent reduction in existing nuclear arms (to 2,250 units as of 1 January 1981). And finally, with a view to reducing the threat which the qualitative arms race represents, the treaty imposes substantial restrictions on the modernization of strategic offensive systems and the creation of new systems.

In his attempts to blacken the Soviet Union and question its honesty at any cost Jackson went so far as to attribute to it "support for international terrorism."

The absurdity of these completely unproven "charges" is obvious. It is all the more striking in that the American senator delivered them in Israel, whose prime minister, as is known, was in the past himself a terrorist and is now making active use of his post to elevate terrorism to the rank of state policy.

And if, ignoring all these facts, Senator Jackson stubbornly request his absurd anti-Soviet fabrications, he is only being true to himself. Barudi, Saudi Arabian representative to the United Nations, once observed that Jackson "is a bigger Zionist than the Zionist." And all this alongside the fact that for many years he has been a member of exclusive clubs in Seattle and Washington with a long history of practicing anti-Semitism. American and Israeli Zionists are prepared to close their eyes to Jackson's anti-Semitic "peccadillos" and willingly open their purses for him, because they place a high value on his "contribution" to the anti-Soviet campaign and to undermining the policy of detente and the development of Soviet-American relations.

PENTAGON PREPARING TO WAGE EXTENSIVE 'ELECTRONIC WAR'

LD122128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1209 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 July--While forcing through plans to create a new generation of mass destruction weapons, the Pentagon is preparing to wage an "electronic war."

As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, a journal close to U.S. military circles, reports, the Defense Department has published a number of directives, according to which all branches of the armed forces are to devote primary attention to "long-term programs" on the development, manufacture and use of electronic means of waging war.

In accordance with the Pentagon's instruction, preparations to create special combat formations, equipped with such means, have begun.

In implementing the Defense Department's directives, the U.S. Army command has already embarked on developing artillery shells capable of producing "electronic noises." It is envisaged that F-15 fighters will be equipped with special electronic apparatus. Devices for creating radar interference will be set up on military helicopters.

The journal points out that the size of the programs which are being developed can be visualized by the intention to allocate no less than $2 billion for their implementation during the 1980 fiscal year. The zeal with which the Pentagon has launched itself into fulfilling the plans to prepare for an "electronic war" gives grounds to the supposition that in the final analysis these programs will cost the American taxpayer a far greater sum.

In their efforts to obtain the required funds, the Defense Department lobbyists in Congress have already begun to "persuade" the legislators. As a kind of "skeleton key" to the state treasury they are using the same old hackneyed and long bankrupt myth about a "Soviet military threat," to which the American brasshats invariably turn when they have to get more billions of dollars for the arms race.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO CONGRATULATIONS TO CANADIAN COUNTERPART

LD130905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Flora Isabel MacDonald a telegram congratulating her on her appointment to the post of Canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

In a reply telegram F. MacDonald expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY RECEIVES CONTINUED PUBLICITY

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA on Trade

LD121451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[V. Lebedev commentary: "A Firm Basis"]

[Text] The date 6 July 1961 occupies a special place in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. Then, 18 years ago, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK was signed.

The treaty's conclusion was an event of historic importance in the further strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between our country and Democratic Korea. The treaty established good-neighborly relations between the two fraternal peoples on a firm basis and is helping them to proceed successfully along the path of building socialism and communism and of struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The dozens of industrial projects created on ancient Korean land with the Soviet Union's assistance are the visible fruits of that. They include the Chongjin metallurgical plant, the (Songdinskiy) steel smelting combine, the Supung hydroelectric power station, the Pyongyang textile combine, the Hamhung worsted combine and other enterprises.

The trade links between our two countries are developing fruitfully. The Soviet Union delivers machinery, equipment, fuel and cotton to the DPRK. The flow of goods into the USSR from fraternal Korea is also growing. They chiefly comprise finished products of the metallurgical and chemical sectors. Deliveries of cement and consumer goods have expanded.

It is noted in the DPRK that cooperation with the Soviet Union has promoted the swifter rehabilitation and development of the republic's economy and the preservation and consolidation of socialist gains and has enabled the country to be transformed into a developed industrial-agrarian state within a historically short time. The following fact testifies to the fraternal people's successes. Nowadays the DPRK produces as much in 5 days as it did in the whole of 1944.

The Soviet-Korean friendship treaty is correctly described as a reliable instrument for insuring peace and security in the Far East. Strictly observing the spirit and the letter of the treaty, which also presupposes close cooperation and mutual support in the political sphere, the Soviet Union regards with a sense of profound international solidarity the Korean people's struggle for the full withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the creation of favorable conditions for the country's peaceful democratic unification. The USSR unfailingly supports the Korean people's legitimate right to decide their country's destiny independently and without outside interference.

IZVESTIYA on Cultural Exchange

LD121559 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Shinkarev dispatch: "Good Traditions"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang--Eighteen years ago a friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the traditional friendship of the Soviet and Korean people has a beneficial influence on the economic and sociopolitical development of our fraternal countries.

Over recent years the DPRK's working people have achieved notable successes in fulfilling programs outlined by the Korean Workers Party Central Committee program on the further development of the republic's economy, science and culture. The fruitful Soviet-Korean cooperation in all spheres of life is constantly strengthening and developing. The report we publish tells of one of the aspects of this cooperation.

When the ingenious and spirited Korean audience gave a warm welcome to the northern Russian folk choir, which had performed on a Pyongyang stage--one of the best in the republic's capital--everything made one feel that they were expressing joy not only at this encounter with Soviet artistry but also active support for the cultural exchange, which is important for both countries. The exchanges of 10-day film festivals, the showing of films on television, tours by creative collectives and delegations, and their business contacts which have become traditional for our countries, extend the possibilities for the mutual enrichment of our national cultures and promote better understanding of the life of another people.

The DPRK working "people" show a great interest in the culture of the USSR peoples. A. Fadeyev's book Rout [Razgrom] published recently in Pyongyang was a good present to the republic's citizens. Artistic personalities of the new Korea, developing their national traditions and studying the cultural achievements of fraternal countries strive to create works worthy of the people, ennobling and improving their life.

TRUD REPORTS VISIT TO LITHUANIA BY KOREAN TU DELEGATION

LD121051 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] The Korean United Trade Unions delegation, visiting Lithuania, spent 6 July--the 18th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and DPRK--in Kaunas. The delegation members acquainted themselves with historical and revolutionary monuments, enterprises and new areas of the city.

The Korean guests were warmly and cordially received by the workers of the Kaunas chemical and pharmaceutical factory, an enterprise of communist labor, part of whose output goes to Korea. During the meeting with the factory's trade union aktiv the Korean United Trade Unions representatives stated that Korean trade unions will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people and with Soviet trade unions.

BAYBAKOV TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S HUSZAR

LD121934 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, today, 12 July, received Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the National Planning Office. During friendly discussions they examined the issues connected with the coordination of the 1981-1985 national economy development plans.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD112302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] "The 23d meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation is being held in Budapest. It is discussing in particular questions of cooperation between the two countries in the field of engineering and metallurgy." In an interview, Istvan Soltesz, Hungarian minister of metallurgy and engineering, said that Hungary receives from the Soviet Union roughly 90 percent of its iron ore, 30 percent of manganese ore, roughly 33 percent of the coke we use, and 66 percent of its ferroalloys. Of the enterprises built in Hungary with Soviet assistance, the Danube metallurgical combine now produces, after reconstruction, more than 1 million tons of steel per annum, and the Ikarus bus plant puts out more than 13,000 buses each year, of which roughly one half are exported to the Soviet Union. Hungarian enterprises are developing more cooperation with the Volga vehicle works in Tolyatti in the production of components for Soviet Lada and Zhiguli cars, with Hungary receiving manufactured vehicles in exchange.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS YUGOSLAV FIGHTERS DAY

LD121343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[E. Mukhin article under the rubric "A Commentator's Diary": "The Yugoslav People's Holiday"]

[Excerpts] Today the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia mark their national holiday--Fighters Day. It was 38 years ago, on 4 July 1941, that the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee appealed to the people to rise in armed struggle against the fascist aggressors.

Relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing along an ascending line. The USSR has taken the first place among Yugoslavia's foreign trade partners, and products from Yugoslav enterprises are finding a growing market in our country.

Particularly great significance is attached to the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the LCY, which have given a powerful impetus to Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the successful development of relations between the two parties and countries and the further strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Congratulating the Yugoslav people and their armed defenders--the servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army--on Fighters Day, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces wish them new successes in creative labor and in the cause of defending the gains of socialism.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS EUROPEAN ISSUES CONNECTED WITH DETENTE

LD121714 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

["To Go Further, To Achieve More"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

If there existed a barometer for determining the political climate in Europe, today its pointer, without doubt, would firmly indicate "clear". In the four years since the historical Helsinki forum, the European states and peoples have noticeably advanced along the routes of detente. Interrelationships between European states with different social systems have come into motion and are developing favourably, as a vigorous search goes on to deal with the still unsolved international problems. A great positive effect on the political situation in Europe and beyond it was rendered by the results of the recent Soviet-American summit in Vienna, where the SALT II treaty was signed.

True to their principled policy of peace, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community continue to work tirelessly on the implementation of the Helsinki accords. In this they proceed from the need to intensify the efforts to turn detente into a continuous, ever more viable and diversified process for their successful realisation. It is for the attainment of this goal that a broad complex of truly peaceable and constructive initiatives have been made by the socialist countries. Among such initiatives, vigorously supported by the public, is the proposal for all the states which participated in the Helsinki forum to conclude a treaty on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other. The public responded widely and positively to the proposal for convening a political level conference with the participation of all European states, the USA and Canada, to discuss how to strengthen trust among European states.

The follow-up meeting by the member states of the Helsinki forum, to be held in 1980 in Madrid, is called upon to strengthen security and expand all-European cooperation. The USSR urges a serious approach to this meeting, for the efforts of its participants to be concentrated on agreeing concrete positive steps towards implementing the principles of the Final Act as a single whole, including resolute military relaxation measures.

Detente in today's Europe is a real and weighty factor of all European political life, but this does not mean that the enemies of peace have already laid down arms. Certain imperialist quarters, reflecting the ambitions of the military-industrial complex, continue, under the pretext of a mythical Soviet threat, to build up tension, to pile up obstacles in the path that leads to curbing the arms race. It is these quarters which stubbornly obstruct, for example, the solution of such a paramount problem to the European Continent as the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is precisely these circles who again and again are attempting to somehow justify Pentagon's and NATO's plans associated with the build-up of NATO's "missile fleet" in Western Europe.

The approaching fourth anniversary of the Helsinki meeting is more than merely an occasion for looking back on the traversed road with satisfaction over the unquestionable successes of detente. It is also a kind of landmark from the height of which one can see particularly clearly the important, urgent and, let us bluntly state, difficult tasks still facing the peoples of Europe, who are struggling to make detente irreversible. The Helsinki accords are living, working, acting. Yet, rather than slacken, it is necessary to redouble the efforts aimed at continuously expanding and strengthening the cause of detente, whose foundation was laid at Helsinki.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE RELATIONS, FIGURES EXAMINED

LD121338 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--The French firm "Technip" began the delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for chemical complexes in Omsk And Ufa. They will be put into operation within one year and will export some of their production to France to pay for the equipment delivered. "Technip" is one of the French firms with which Soviet organizations have been maintaining close business contacts for many years. The latest deal, undoubtedly, will favorably affect trade between the two countries.

Soviet-French trade is to attain the figure of 2,000 million roubles this year. This means, that the total of reciprocal deliveries between 1975 and 1979 will be approximately 9,000 million rcubles. The aim, set by the USSR and France, to treble the volume of trade as compared with the preceding five-year plan period, will thus be attained.

The two countries plan a further substantial increase in trade. An understanding was reached at the recent Moscow summit that the USSR and France will maintain their fast rate of reciprocal trade in 1980-1985, and at a balanced basis at that.

A guarantee of the successful development of Soviet-French trade is its equal and mutually-advantageous nature. Each country gets the commodities it needs and this greatly facilitates the strengthening of the economy both of the USSR and of France. Cooperation in the sphere of energy is a significant example of the mutual advantages of this trade. The USSR exports to France large quantitites of oil, oil products, natural gas and coal. The bulk of them is exported under long-term contracts which ensures reliable supplies of raw materials to French industry for long periods. French firms reciprocate by exporting equipment and tubes for the oil and gas industry to the USSR.

Machinery and equipment for many branches of industry, first and foremost, the chemical, petrochemical and metallurgical, loom large in Soviet imports from France. Shipment of these commodities is increasing from year to year. As for Soviet exports of machinery and equipment to France, it accounts for no more than four percent of total Soviet shipments. This, of course, does not reflect the export possibilities of Soviet industry, all the less so since Soviet organisations have in recent years acquired positive experience in selling equipment to French enterprises. As a result it was possible to expand the export of metallurgical and metal-working equipment, Besides, Soviet cars became popular in France. Manufactured consumer goods are being marketed in France on an ever bigger scale. This however, is only a beginning. For the increase of reciprocal trade French firms could display a greater interest in Soviet machinery. That is why the importance of expanding the export of Soviet machinery and equipment to France was emphasized at the Moscow summit. Organisations and firms of the two countries must now display activity. It depends on them to what extent the understanding between the leaders of the USSR and France will be implemented.

PAPER VIEWS MIDEAST SITUATION, LINK WITH U.S. ENERGY CRISIS

LD121231 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Nilolay Mozorov "International Review": "The Near East: The Crisis Deepens"]

[Text] In recent days the Israeli military clique has undertaken massive strikes against southern Lebanon. Israeli aircraft carry out regular raids on peaceful villages and Palestinian refugee camps. Detachments of Lebanese separatists headed by the Israeli puppet Major Haddad are, together with Israelis, are meting out punishment against civilians refusing to recognize him as head of the "independent free Lebanon." They cruelly persecute the Palestinians, who came to Lebanon as refugees through the fault of Israel itself. The region of the southern Lebanese port of Sur, the Palestinian refugee camps of Qsimiyah, Burj Rakhal and Burj ash-Shamali and the Lebanese villages of (Sukkarakh), Qadmus and others are being subjected to mass bombing and artillery fire. As a result of the scorched earth policy being implemented by the aggressors, 600,000 Palestinians and Lebanese have been left homeless and forced to seek refuge in other parts of the country.

The aggressor's impudence, encouraged by the United States and by the concessions of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat, knows no bounds. In late June, American-produced Israeli Phantoms bombed the Lebanese city of Ad-Damur, located to the south of Beirut. Although the Israeli hawks' piratical sortie cost them two planes, R. Eytan, chief of General Staff, stated that Israel will continue to bomb and shell Lebanese territory, and this is natural: the U.S. Congress has recently ratified a program for foreign military aid for the fiscal year 1980-1981, including aid to Israel to the extent of $1.5 billion.

All these bloody events are taking place at a time when American and Egyptian officials and propaganda organs are continuing to maintain that the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, signed under Washington's patronage, is a step toward peace in the Near East and toward a general settlement in that region. Such assertions are not only without foundation, but are contradictory to common sense. How can there be any question of peace in the Near East, if the Israeli military, having untied their hands on the Egyptian front, have concentrated their efforts on stepping up pressure on sovereign Lebanon, intimidating Syria and physically annihilating the Arab people of Palestine? Even the United States' NATO allies, which formerly expressed the timid hope that the American scheme of a Near East settlement might lead to the elimination of the hotbed of tension in the Near East, have been forced to admit that the region is farther from peace today than it was before the well-known meeting between J. Carter, A. as-Sadat and M. Begin at Camp David, and that is clear. The attempt to bypass the pivotal questions of a Near East settlement--the liberation of all the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the satisfaction of the Palestinians' national aspirations--is costing the peoples of that region dear.

The obvious difficulties in implementing the American scheme of a Near East settlement are forcing its inspirers and participants to seek variants which, without changing it in essence, create an appearance of progress or movement in the direction of peace. This goal is served by the current talks on Palestinian autonomy. Although it is perfectly clear that any autonomy which the Israeli Government agrees to will not lead to the formation of an independent state of the Arab people of Palestine, which they have been seeking for many years.

With a view to saving the Camp David settlement scheme, plans are being nurtured to involve the United Nations in the implementation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and, in particular, the UN emergency forces which have been in Sinai since 1973, or else to create new formations. The attempt to use UN prestige to cover the separate deal, which runs counter to its resolutions on the Near East, is meeting with resolute resistance from the Arab states and all peace-loving forces. "There can be no question of the Soviet Union's supporting the anti-Arab treaty or any machinery created to serve that treaty," A.A. Gromyko stated at a press conference on L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with J. Carter in Vienna.

In the American press the situation in the Near East is linked to the energy crisis gripping the United States, Japan and the West European countries. The crisis does indeed exist: The shortage of oil, a large proportion of reserves of which--more than 60 percent of explored reserves in the capitalist world--are concentrated in the Persian Gulf region, can indeed be felt.

[Text] The crisis exists, but its causes must be sought not in the policy of the oil-extracting countries, as the American press tries to present matters, but in the intrigues of international oil monopolies, which make vast profits from operations with cheap Near Eastern oil. Last year the profits of the American monopoly Exxon totaled more than $2 billion, and those of Mobil Oil and the Standard Oil group were $1.1 billion each.

Every crisis situation can be resolved in different ways. The American military do not take the trouble to become involved in protracted thought and usually seize the "big stick" to punish the obstinate Arabs and Iranians who increase prices for their own oil or reduce its extraction and exports of it to the United States. Gen B. Rogers, the new NATO supreme commander in Europe, reported plans to create a "quick reaction corps" in the United States consisting of 110,000 men, which could be used "in crisis situations in the region of the Persian Gulf or other hot spots outside the NATO sphere." Moreover, Defense Secretary H. Brown, so as to somehow appease the ordinary American languishing in lines at the gasoline pumps, tried, in an interview with an ABC television correspondent, to excuse the administration's "indecision" and the "inactivity" of the "quick reaction corps," whose soldiers should evidently have long since been marching in white hats on the sandy shores of the Persian Gulf.

As the well-informed journal FORTUNE reports, citing Pentagon experts, apart from airborne divisions the "corps" will also include divisions of marines, 600-1,000 fighters and bombers and 2-4 "special purpose" naval detachments, including nuclear aircraft carriers and destroyer squadrons.

Here FORTUNE makes no secret of the fact that "the United States is now openly resorting to 'gunboat diplomacy'" in that region, inasmuch as the separate "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel has "intensified anti-imperialist sentiments in the Near East and the Persian Gulf."

Attempts to replace normal trade relations between oil producers and consumers by diktat with respect to the oil-extracting countries took place 5 years ago, when the Arab countries announced an embargo on oil deliveries to the United States, which was supporting Israel's aggressive course. H. Kissinger, as secretary of state, threatened to use U.S. Marines to prevent the oil-extracting countries from "stifling the industrial world." This statement by a responsible U.S. politician, just like B. Rogers' recent statements, was greeted with indignation on the shores of the Persian Gulf. "Any attempt to 'defend oil sources' will cost the United States dear," Iranian Foreign Minister E. Yazdi stated. "The peoples of the region will rally to oppose U.S. plans." Similar statements have been made by representatives of Arab oil-extracting countries.

The people of the Near East need a just and lasting peace. This can only be achieved by means of the struggle for a general Near East settlement and the renunciation of interference in other states' internal affairs. It is time this was realized by those who are still trying to talk the language of force and wave the "big stick," risking hitting their own heads.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT TO STRENGTHEN 'ANTI-ARAB' ALLIANCE

LD122235 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

Another Egyptian-Israeli summit has ended in the Egyptian city of Alexandria.

Just before the meeting Cairo propaganda maintained that the partners in the separate deal would be discussing matters of prior importance to the Arabs: An Israeli withdrawl from occupied Arab territories, an end to the building of Jewish militarised settlements which, under the pretext of "protecting Israel's security" are being set up by Tel Aviv in order to perpetuate the annexation of Arab lands. Lastly, it was pointed out that the question of so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector would also be touched upon in Alexandria.

But (?now the) talks are over, yet nothing has changed regarding a solution of the above mentioned questions.

Official news coming from Alexandria and Israel indicate that the talks centered on a discussion of the "global" aspects of the Middle East conflict. Foreign agencies stress in their reports from Cairo that the partners discussed the positions taken in regard to this conflict by Iran, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

The subject of the Alexandria negotiations was the strengthening under the (?U.S.) aegis of the Tel Aviv-Cairo military-strategic axis. This alliance, according to the designs of its organisers, ought to replace Iran for police functions to uphold American interests in the Middle East. This was openly said recently, again in Alexandria, following his meeting with As-Sadat and previously with Begin, by American Senator Jackson. As [words indistinct], it is known that in 1978 As-Sadat, with Begin's blessing, already tried to use force for teaching Lebanon [as received] "a lesson", since it resolutely condemns Cairo's treacherous course. It looks like Israel is [word indistinct] to prompt Egypt towards [word indistinct] adventures against its neighbour.

Another thorn in the flesh of the partners in the separate deal is Riyadh, which is resisting Washington's pressure, as it seeks to enlist Saudi Arabia's support for the Israeli-Egyptian collusion. Judging by remarks made by Menachem and Anwar (this is how Begin and As-Sadat decided to address each other after the current talks in Alexandria) on the joint course of Cairo and Tel Aviv in regard to other Arab countries, they reached complete understanding. On returning to Jerusalem Begin described his meeting with As-Sadat as the most important in the last two years and possibly "the most important in our life."

The "important step" during the talks mentioned by both As-Sadat and Begin, was made obviously away from the problems troubling the Arab world. It was a new step towards strengthening the actually anti-Arab Israeli-Egyptian alliance. Begin's words to the effect that relations with Egypt are making a turn from the phase of peace to the phase of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation, is assuming in this light a rather sinister tinge.

MOSCOW CARRIES PLO COMMENT ON 'ARAFAT-KREISKY MEETING

LD1222246 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, here is a talk by Dr Muhammad Ash-Sha'ir, head of the permanent PLO office in the USSR, on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Austria and his talks there.

The visit by brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, is his first official visit to the West since his visit to the United Nations and his speech there in 1974.

It can be said that the short-term and long-term objectives 'Arafat sought from his official talks with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist Internationale, have broadly been achieved for the following reasons:

1--The Palestinian leadership and its victorious revolution consider one of its strategic objectives in the field of foreign policy to be the expansion of its relations and links of mutual interests with the majority of world countries, which show sympathy toward the Palestinian Arab people or are prepared to do so. Undoubtedly, Austria has repeatedly manifested such a tendency. Thus it would have been politically foolish not to extend our hands to shake those who extend their hands to us and express desire to change their stand in our favor.

2--The visit has created a crisis between Israel and Austria. It exposed the despotic policy the rulers of Israel adopt toward many of the Western countries. The Zionist rulers of Israel believe that they can continue to impose their views and directives as they please to serve their imperialist-Zionist schemes.

The visit has caused very sharp reactions throughout the international and local public opinion circles, particularly in Israel and the United States--so much so that the Austrian charge d'affaires in Israel was given a strongly worded note of protest by the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

As is known, the note expressed the Israeli Government's deep concern over Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Austria because, as they put it, he heads the PLO, which seeks the destruction of Israel. Israel has gone so far in its insolence that the enemy council of ministers yesterday adopted a decision denouncing the visit. This proves Israel's flagrant interference in the internal and political affairs of a well-known established country with a long-standing history and traditions such as Austria.

The strangest thing is that Israel is the prime cause of concern and troubles in the Middle East and indeed throughout the whole world. It is an executive instrument and a criminal tool in the hands of world Zionism, which since its birth has undertaken to spread evil and destruction in the world and to pursue a policy of domination and trickery and the creation of seditions and to strike against all liberation movements or progressive tendencies, and most of all its persistence with the implementation of its plan with the connivance of the United States with a view to imposing occupation and domination, usurping land and killing children, women and aged as Israel is most brutally doing in southern Lebanon.

Israel exposed its grave designs and sinister aggressive spirit when it declared through its cabinet that it will destroy the Palestinians wherever they may be.

Our Palestinian Arab people feel optimistic about the results of the visit of Brother Yasir 'Arafat. They realize the importance of concentrating on winning supporters and sympathizers irrespective of their views and their country's policies toward our just cause and on working by all means to isolate Israel from even its closest friends.

The 10-hour talks held by the three leaders in Vienna has not been for no avail. It suffices to recall in this respect the statement issued following these meetings. The statement affirmed that the solution of the Palestinian question was the cornerstone in the struggle in the Middle East and that unless a just and satisfactory solution is reached, peace and a comprehensive solution in the Middle East will never be attained.

These words reminded us of what Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, loyal friend of the Arab peoples, said at the 25th CPSU Congress 4 years ago. These words prompt everyone who understands the depth of our friendship with the USSR to compare what was said in the Vienna statement on the Middle East and what Comrade Brezhnev said 4 years ago and reiterated at numerous other occasions. Comparison will prove to us the soundness of political vision of Brezhnev. Thus, what was said in Vienna seemed like a repetition of what was said in Moscow 4 years ago.

Lets us also recall other parts of Brezhnev's statement. He said: There is no war in the Middle East at present but then there is no peace in it, either. Who can guarantee that there will be no renewed fighting? This threat will continue as long as the Israeli Army remains in the occupied territories and as long as the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who had been expelled from their lands continue to be deprived of their legitimate rights and live under horrible conditions, and as long as the Palestinian Arab people remained deprived of the right to set up their own national state. These were the words of Leonid Brezhnev.

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has fully understood these words. It is hoped that the lessons of the past have helped him to become convinced of the realities. Kreisky said after the meetings that one of the conditions for solving the Palestinian question is that it should be solved through the United Nations in the presence of the PLO. This problem cannot be solved without the participation of the USSR as well.

Undoubtedly, by this statement Kreisky meant that he had no faith in unilateral solutions reached through the help of the United States only, as was the case with the Camp David agreements which led to the conclusion of the capitulationist treaty between the As-Sadat regime and Israel, and consequently led to the further complication of the situation and the escalation of tension in the Arab area as a whole and threatened the American imperialist and Zionist interests. They will also isolate Israel and bring it closer to the abyss as a prelude to its final collapse. Such a thing is not impossible. It is a revolution until victory.

GEORGIAN DISSIDENT PARDONED FOLLOWING RECANTATION

LD130813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report: "Petition Granted"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 6 July--The Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium has received an application for pardon from Zviad Gamsakhurdia. The point at issue is that criminal proceedings were instituted against him under Article 71 of the Georgian Criminal code, and he was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment followed by 2 years' exile for criminal activities--the production and dissemination of subversive, anti-Soviet materials and the systematic forwarding of documents with slanderous contents by way of foreigners from capitalist countries to subversive foreign centers conducting hostile work against the Soviet Union.

This application from Z. Gamsakhurdia is a confession by someone who has repented and realized his mistakes and guilt before the motherland, someone full of remorse for what he did.

"Our power," Z. Gamsakhurdia writes, "has helped me in every possible way to overcome my mistakes. By its humaneness and understanding it has helped me to find the right path, and nothing will now make me turn aside from this path.... In the past I shut my eyes to everything positive happening in our country. But today I see for myself how great is the concern of our power for the Georgian people's culture, for the burgeoning and development of the language and for the well-being of our people. I wish to show our government that I am also capable of making a proper assessment of everything good and positive."

In conclusion, Z. Gamsakhurdia asks to be given the opportunity to atone for his past mistakes with deeds.

The Georgian Supreme Soviet has granted his request for a pardon.

CPSU INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT DEPUTY NAMED AT PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 1 WA

[ATEM report: "Information Report on Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 8 June the Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Kishinev. First secretaries and secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms in charge of ideological work, secretaries of primary party organizations, chairmen of ispolkoms of city and rayon councils of people's deputies, heads of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and farms, workers of trade union and Komsomol organs, scientific organizations and creative artists' unions, press, television and radio, which are not part of the Central Committee, were invited to the plenum.

The plenum discussed the tasks of the republic party organizations on improving the efficiency of communist education, resulting from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

A report was delivered by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

Comrade V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom, V.S. Nezhivoy, first secretary of the Kaushanskiy Raykom, V.S. Solovyeva, director of the Tiraspolskiy imeni 40th Anniversary of the Komsomol Clothing Factory, S.I. Lozan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee on Television and Radio, V.M. Yukin, first secretary of the Beltskiy Gorkom, M.P. Simonova, forman of Kishinev Furniture Factory No 1, D.G. Zidu, minister of education of the Moldavian SSR, V.G. Teleuke, secretary of the Board of the Moldavian Union of Writers, chief editor of the newspaper LITERATURA SHI ARTA, B.E. Melnik, rector of Kishinev State University imeni V.I. Lenin, G.M. Volkov, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Security Committee, A.V. Valovskiy, first secretary of the Dubossarskiy Raykom, M.L. Orlova, secretary of the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council, Yu. V. Kachanov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, I.T. Gutsu, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol C ntral Committee, V.P. Russu, minister of communications of the Moldavian SSR.

V.N. Ignatenko, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of International Information addressed the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

With this the plenum finished its work.

SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS REVIEWED AT SEMINAR IN GEORGIA

LD121137 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Seminar-Lecture at Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A session of the seminar and lecturing body on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building, headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was held 29 June at the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The session was opened by Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G.N. Yenukidze.

G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, delivered a report at the seminar on the state and prospects for development of Soviet-U.S. relations in the context of the Vienna talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, and the signing of the SALT treaty.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, T.N. Menteshashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili and N.A. Chitanava participated in the session of the seminar and lecturing body.

CSA REPORTS FAST PACE OF WORK IN FODDER HARVEST

LD122103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supplementing their stocks of fodder for the wintering of public livestock. Today data about the progress of this work was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. Haymaking has been carried out on an area exceeding 33 million hectares. Altogether throughout the country about 17 million tons of hay and over 23,500 million tons of haylage have been stored. The pace of work is faster than last year almost everywhere. Many farms in the Central Asian republics are close to fulfillment of their plans for the reduction of haylage. Particular attention is being paid this year to the preparation of grass meal, which can replace a considerable part of grain concentrates in the rations of animals. Almost all union republics have started silagemaking.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12 JULY

LD130134 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain growers of the Urals, trans-Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia and the Far East are making great efforts to grow a good harvest, however, there are problems in a number of places in preparing for the harvest. In Novosibirskaya, Kurganskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts 25 percent of the combines have not been repaired. Preparations have not been completed on elevators, threshing floors, grain cleaning and drying units and automobiles in all areas. (0400 GMT)

Grain harvesting began today in the steppe rayons of the Saratovskaya Oblast Volga area. The grains are largely undersized and sparse. Therefore, machine operators have reequipped their machines to carry out the harvest promptly and without losses. Grain crops had been cut on an area of 100,000 hectares, which is one-fifth of the area sown in Kirgizia. Cereal crop harvesting began in steppe areas of the Saratov Zavolzhye today. Altayskiy Kray grain growers are completing harvesting preparations. Wheat has come into ear in the fields and a good harvest is expected in many areas of the kray. (0500 GMT)

The harvest in the RSFSR has reached the southern oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the middle Volga area. Harvesting of winter grain crops has been completed in the Kuban, where almost 2 million hectares have been sown. Harvesting is in progress in Volgogradskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts. In the RSFSR as a whole, grain has been cut on almost 5 million hectares. Ninety percent of the cut grain has been threshed. In the Ukraine machine operators are working around the clock in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Double windows are being formed, which helps to reduce grain losses. In Odesskaya Oblast, 19,000 trucks are being used to carry grain crops. There is a single center in control of transport operations. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 5.1 million hectares in the Ukraine. Nearly 3.5 million hectares of that amount have been threshed. In Kazakhstan, harvesting has begun in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. In some places wind has tangled up the crop. Stubble-raisers are being fitted to the combine harvesters to cope with this. Ears have formed on the wheat, the main crop of the virgin lands. Large amounts of warm rain are helping the plants to develop rapidly. The preparation of harvesting equipment is near completion here. (1100 GMT)

It has been reported from Kiev that 500,000 tons of grain from the harvest have been transported from the Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the truck drivers of the selkhoztekhnika enterprises. Some 7,000 trucks are being used here to transport grain.

The republic's drivers have pledged to convey almost 6 million tons of grain during the season. (1400 GMT)

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REPORTS GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST PROGRESS

LD121257 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin article under the rubric "Fieldwork Diary": "Not Permitting Losses"]

[Text] The grain harvest in Russia is advancing its borders. Apart from the farms of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, the Don and the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus, in recent days the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kalmykiya and of the Belgorodskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts have joined in the harvest.

The cropgrowers of the Kuban are rightly among the leaders in the socialist competition in the harvest. They have already reaped grain crops over an area exceeding 1.4 million hectares and threashed the windrows on 850,000 hectares. Many leading workers, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and whole rayons are achieving record indicators at present. It is important for the same efficient, intensive rhythm to be insured on all farms without exception and in every sector of the struggle for the harvest.

At the same time, even in Krasnodarskiy Kray holdups are permitted to occur in the harvest process in some places. On the "Leninskiy Put" Kolkhoz and other farms in Novopokrovskiy Rayon, as a check showed, combines often stand idle because of the shortage of trucks for transporting grain to the threshing floors. The shortage is due to lack of organization. The local "Transselkhoztekhnika" enterprise could send not 20, but at least three times more vehicles, but it is not doing so.

Every hour counts for the cropgrower. If he wastes time, he fails to gather in the grain. That is why in many places the struggle has been launched to reduce the time taken over harvesting. Thanks to efficient labor organization the grain growers in Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast have decided to finish the harvest in not 10 calendar days, as formerly planned, but in 9.

There are many such collectives in Kalmykiya and in Stavropolskiy Kray. For instance, the Ipatovskiy Rayon's farmers have just finished the harvest, literally in 7 days. But alongside the leading workers you can also frequently meet with those who do not value time and the grain of the new harvest sufficiently. Great losses are permitted because machinery is standing idle and being poorly exploited in, for instance, Kursavskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray. On "Vodorazdelnyy" Sovkhoz they drove a herd of cows into the oat field. These are not just cases of economic neglect, but signs of poor political-educational work in the collective.

The other harvest now underway in the RSFSR is the green one--the fodder harvest. Grass mowing has been launched by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 63 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. Grasses have been mown over an area of 6.2 million hectares, 2.1 million hectares more than last year.

On the farms of the Central, Central-Chernozem and North Caucasus regions this work has already been carried out over 27-55 percent of the fodder-growing areas.

Under the conditions of the dry, hot summer, special attention is being devoted to hay procurement. Reserves of hay for next winter have reached 2.5 million tons.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya and Moskovskay oblasts and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays have fulfilled the hay procurement plan by 24-36 percent. At the same time, the Northwest, Central and Volga-Vyatka regions are late with the grass mowing, although, in the specialists' opinions, so-called haymaking ripeness has set in here. In Bryanskaya Oblast sown and natural grasses have been mown over nearly half the areas where 21 percent of the planned hay and 20 percent of cured hay have been procured. Yet in Ivanovskaya Oblast this work is only just beginning. As with the grain harvest, haymaking time is very precious and any time wasted leads to losses of fodder.

Under present conditions the procurement of artificially dried fodder is assuming great significance. The republic has now produced 533,000 tons of grass meal, which is 36,000 tons more than last year. In Leningradskaya Oblast, Primorskiy Kray and the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR they have been able to procure 54-76 tons of grass meal per unit. However, the errors of past years in the use of drying machinery are being repeated in Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kirovskaya, Vologodskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya and Chuvashskaya autonomous republics. Here only 5-12 tons is processed per unit--half the average figure for the republic.

This year the quality of fodder procured has improved somewhat. According to laboratory analyses, most of the fodder falls within the first and second quality categories.

The experience of those farms where fodder is being procured from uncultivated land to supplement fodder resources merits broad dissemination. In Kurskaya Oblast, through the efforts of workers and employees from industrial enterprises and organizations in cities and rayon centers, as well as through the efforts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, more than 26,000 tons of silage have been laid in using wild grasses and about 13,000 tons of tree [vetochnyy] fodder.

But in the republic as a whole the procurement of fodder in the summer's complex conditions has not yet taken on a mass character. By no means have they been able to involve the urban population in this work everywhere.

The harvest is a common concern which brooks no delay. This should be remembered by all on whom the success of harvesting work in the fields and meadows depends.

FODDER PROCUREMENT IMPROVED OVER LAST YEAR

LD131015 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by Zootechnician M. Glinka: "Haymaking Time"]

[Text] Haymaking has been in progress in the country's southern regions for more than a month. Fodder procurement is also in full swing in the central regions and this work is getting underway in oblasts and krays in Siberia and in the Far East. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has published its latest summary of how fodder procurement is progressing. By July 2 the first cut of natural and sown grasses had been carried out on 26.2 million hectares, which included 19.7 million hectares for hay and cured hay. Some 12.9 million tons of hay have been laid in, a million tons of which have been transported to livestock winter quarters. Cured hay stocks currently stand at 19.7 million tons and stocks of artificially-dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder stand at 1,609,600 tons. Some 5.3 million tons of silage have been laid in.

In all union republics apart from the Kazakh, Turkmen and Kirgiz SSR's the haymaking rate is well up on last year's.

Thus, Belorussia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut 2.1 million hectares of grasses--that is almost double last year's figure. In the Latvian SSR the area of grasses harvested was 69 percent up on last year, while in the Estonian SSR the figure was 68 percent. Moreover, in the Russian Federation and in the Ukraine it has increased by more than a third. This is no cause for complacency however--grass stands were lower than usual in many places due to bad weather, and the amount of hay being harvested is falling short of the percentile increase in the harvested area. In the Latvian SSR, for example,69 percent of grasses had been cut by 1 July but only 34 percent of the planned amount of hay and 23 percent of cured hay and grass meal had been procured. The situation is the same in a number of other republics too. To offset this lag the first cutting must be accelerated everywhere and a topdressing of fertilizer applied and where possible aftergrass must be watered and grasses gathered in from unsuitable land.

Belorussia's rural workers have applied themselves well to this urgent work. Assisting them are tens of thousands of city dwellers--who are laying in fodder in meadows, forests and marsh-ridden areas. In Grodnenskaya Oblast, for example, in just 1 day--July 2--around 13,000 tons of feed matter was obtained. The first cut of natural and sown grasses has already been made on 90 percent of the areas in most oblasts in the republic. Leading farms are immediately resowing fodder crops on the cleared areas.

The conditions prevailing this year dictate the need to pay particular attention to the preparation of grass meal, which can take the place of a sizeable proportion of grain concentrates in the rations. At the same time, production of this lags behind both the planned level and last year's rate. Thus, in the Armenian SSR only 1,600 tons of this protein and vitamin supplement have been produced, which is 55 percent of the 1978 level. In Novosibirskaya Oblast only 251 our of 386 drying units were in operation by the beginning of July, while in Omskaya Oblast the figure of 189 out of 288.

July is haymaking time, when a delay of an hour, let along a day can mean irrecoverable losses. The task of the day is to increase the rate of fodder procurement and to make full use of every source of fodder.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF USTINOV SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD121407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed review of Defense Minister Ustinov selected speeches and articles: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"--capitalized passages published in boldface.]

[Text] The CPSU's attention is constantly centered on the interpretation of new phenomena of social life, the generalization of accumulated experience and the development of theory. Undoubted interest among readers--both communists and non-party people--will be generated by a book by major party and state figure Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, published by the Political Literature Publishing House. (Note), (D.F. Ustinov. "Selected Speeches and Articles," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979, 519 pages). It gathers together his speeches and articles from 1942 through February 1979.

1.

In encompassing such an important and significant period in the life of Soviet society, the book reflects the characteristic features of the CPSU's organizational, political and ideological-theoretical activity--its unwavering struggle for the fundamental interests of the working class and the entire people, its great principle-mindedness in posing large and small problems of social development and its Leninist ability to combine organically the resolution of current tasks with the struggle to achieve the main long-term aims of communist building and to strengthen universal peace. Pointing to the unity of the party and people as the main source of our victories, the author reveals the great historic import of the Soviet people's accomplishments and of the selfless labor of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia at various stages of the struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism.

As a result of the nature of his activity the author was linked for many years with the development of our industry; therefore, in a number of speeches and articles analysis of problems of economic building and of improvements in production technology, economics and organization predominates. But a party approach, a broad view of phenomena and the ability to elucidate the political aspect of the matter at hand and the priority significance of work with people are always inherent in his exposition of any specific question.

The book covers the problems of improving the economic mechanism, raising the scientific level of management and planning, accelerating scientific and technical progress and introducing scientific and technical achievements into production. The struggle to raise efficiency and quality is a nationwide cause requiring a further upsurge in working people's awareness and activeness and the development of socialist competition in accordance with the requirements of developed socialist society.

The growing labor and sociopolitical activeness of working people and the rise in their general educational and cultural level and professional skills constitute a decisive factor for the fulfillment of the country's cultural and economic development plans. Therefore, "with the same consistency and persistence with which problems of developing the national economy and improving Soviet people's material prosperity are resolved the party works in improving social relations, raising the working people's ideological and cultural level and rearing the member of communist society" (p 217).

The modern reader will undoubtedly be interested by the contributions in which the author discloses the intensive work of the party and the people during the prewar and war years as a result of which the production, scientific and technical potential which formed the material base for the victory over Hitlerism was created and mobilized.

The advantages of the planned socialist economy were revealed particularly forcefully and other advantages of our system--the might of emancipated labor, Soviet people's patriotism and internationalism and devotion to the socialist motherland and communist ideals, the peoples' friendship, fraternity and loyalty to the Leninist party--were graphically manifested under the tense conditions of the restructuring of the national economy onto a war footing.

The lessons of the Great Patriotic War are great and multifaceted. Attention in D.F. Ustinov's book is attracted by his interpretation of the lessons applying to the organization of the economy, the establishment of efficient production and the struggle to raise labor productivity. The study and widespread utilization of the very rich experience of the party and people, the author notes, always remains an important task, which has assumed particular urgency in connection with the publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books of memoirs.

The history of the economic development of the socialist system--and various aspects of it are repeatedly touched upon in the book--testifies that our society has never been interested in arms race and that the Soviet economy provides only everything necessary for the country's defense since expansionism, aggression and militarism are alien to socialism's very nature. For all the peoples of the planet the socialist system signposts the correct path to resolve the urgent questions of the age, including the path to stable, just and democratic peace on earth. The community of socialist countries is a firm guarantee of success on this path.

2.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. At the same time, the entire history of the establishment and development of the new social system--a system based on the principles of social justice--testifies quite obviously that the safeguarding of peaceful conditions for the development of society and creative labor by its members is only possible if reliable defenses have been created against military encroachments on real socialism's gains. Reactionary imperialist circles and their yes-men are fanning military hysteria under the false pretext of the "Soviet military threat" and endeavoring to steepen the arms race spiral. Historical experience teaches us to be ever vigilant and ready to repulse military adventures. The material embodiment of this readiness is the armed forces, which meet all modern requirements.

On the basis of principles formulated and substantiated by V.I. Lenin and creatively developing his ideas, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government display tireless concern for the consolidation of the country's defense capability. Material backup for the army and navy, which are equipped with modern weapons, is maintained at the requisite level. Their organizational structure, combat skill and tactics are being improved, and command, political and engineering and technical cadres satisfying the highest demands are being trained and Soviet military science is developing.

The analysis of the history and urgent tasks of Soviet military building contained in D.F. Ustinov's works shows that the CPSU follows the behests of the great leader in questions relating to the defense of the country and the protection of Soviet people's peaceful labor against possible aggression. "The Soviet Union," the author writes, "is a peace-loving state. However, our peacefulness has nothing in common with weakness. The outcome of attempts by people who have dared to encroach on our territory, freedom and independence are common knowledge. It is not superfluous to remind present-day lovers of military adventures of this" (p 497).

A socialist army's strength lies in its truly popular nature. The people unanimously support the efforts of the party and state aimed at strengthening our motherland'd defense.

The unity of the army, which represents the military organization of the world's first state of all the people, and its people is constantly strengthened because Soviet people know that the main efforts of the armed forces are aimed at insuring the reliable defense of socialist gains, the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This honorable and noble function has not been and cannot be performed by any army of an exploiter state.

The book provides a scientific analysis of the objective conditions and subjective factors determining the level of the socialist state's defense capability and its armed forces' combat readiness. "In resolving questions of increasing the country's defense might," the book states, "the party consistently implements Lenin's instruction of THE DIALECTIC UNITY OF THE FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS OF THIS MIGHT--THE ECONOMY AND THE STATE'S SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, MORAL-POLITICAL AND MILITARY POTENTIAL" (p495). The book contains concrete material on what the really modern level of each of these components must be.

The speeches and articles contained in the anthology reveal the sources of the strength of Soviet military doctrine. Its foundations were laid by the great Lenin. Its provisions are based on scientific Marxist-Leninist methodology and are constantly being enriched by the creative collective thought of the party and the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Soviet military doctrine is also truly scientific and fruitful because it is inspired by the elevated ideals of the triumph of social justice and by an awareness of the historical correctness of the socialist and communist cause. It relies on tremendous experience of conducting military operations under the most diverse conditions--experience gained in stubborn battles for the freedom and independence of the motherland.

The lessons of the defeat of fascist aggression are particularly important. "The experience gained by the Soviet Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War is truly invaluable. It constitutes an important factor in educating Soviet servicemen and is one of the sources of the further development of military art," the author notes. "...Only on the basis of comprehensive analysis of the interconnection between past and present events is it possible to establish dialectic continuity in military affairs and on this basis to creatively improve it and raise it to a qualitatively new level" (p 389).

The party resolves all questions of improving the army and navy on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, creatively applying the conclusions of Soviet military science. Paramount attention is devoted to the Soviet Armed Forces' main asset--their personnel, that is man with his military, specialist, physical and moral-political training, his material and technical provision, and his health, everyday life and culture. The degree of the armed forces' readiness to repulse aggression depends primarily on the man who has taken the oath and embarked on the defense of the socialist fatherland. Combat readiness is a combination of the troops' equipment level, military skill and organization and every Soviet serviceman's readiness to perform exploits for the sake of the fulfillment of his duty to the motherland.

The author writes with a feeling of legitimate pride about the high level of creativity and discipline among armed forces personnel and the rise in their educational and cultural level. Almost 100 percent of the pessonnel have at least an eighth grade education, and approximately 80 percent have higher and secondary education. There have also been qualitative improvements in the officer corps, more than half of which is made up of people with higher military and military-specialist education; over 90 percent of officers are communists and Komsomol members. The Soviet people can always rely on their armed forces.

But the party continues to devote paramount attention to troop training and education. [paragraph continues]

This is required by the world situation and the activation of militarists of every stripe; it is also required by the specific nature of military affairs under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution--the increased strike power of weaponry and the reduction in the time available to prepare and conduct combat preparations. "Modern weapons," the book states, "make military labor even more complex and intensive and raise its intellectual level immeasurably. In-depth and diverse knowledge, ideological tempering, strong determination, great discipline and initiative, collectivism and a constant desire to strive for new heights in combat proficiency--the present-day serviceman is inconceivable without these qualities" (p 502).

The lessons of history, and primarily the experience of the Great Patriotic War, testify that the moral-political condition of the troops, staunchness of character, awareness of the correctness of our socialist cause, communist ideals and a readiness to undergo any ordeals for the sake of the defense of the cause of peace and socialism serve as factors contributing to the strength and invincibility of the armed forces. The combined might of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, which are barring the aggressors' way side by side, also rests on these moral-political foundations.

3.

All the successes of our social development and all the Soviet people's victories in the struggle against aggressors are linked with the Communist Party and result from the constant growth of its leading, directing and organizing role. The outstanding historic role of the CPSU is revealed in a profound and multifaceted manner in the book.

In the battles against the fascist onslaught "the organizer and inspirer of the nationwide struggle against the enemy was the Communist Party, which assumed full responsibility for the fate of the socialist motherland. It became a 'fighting party' and the Central Committee became the headquarters which led and directed the struggle of the party and the people in the Great Patriotic War" (pp 362-363).

Years and decades have passed. But even now the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee still remain the leading headquarters for military building, the heart and mind of the Soviet Armed Forces and the focus of the will that directs them. On the basis of the creative elaboration of our revolutionary theory the party wisely predicts the development of events in the world and correctly determines the main trends in the economy, technology and science and their applications to military affairs. "Of the great and complex set of cardinal problems of world politics and international relations our party HAS SINGLED OUT THE QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE AS THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION OF THE AGE" (p 32). While continuing to actively submit constructive peace initiatives the party simultaneously cautions against passivity and draws the attention of the Soviet people and their armed forces to the threat of destructive wars of attrituion--a threat which has still not been eliminated from mankind's history.

High ideological scruples, awareness, political vigilance and devotion to the motherland and the communist cause have been and will remain among the main factors in the combat readiness of the defenders of the socialist fatherland. Therefore, extensive and diverse political education work among the troops constitutes an immutable condition for the constant growth of their combat readiness. And the party devotes great attention to the organization of this work and to increasing its effectiveness.

Our army is part of the people and an integral part of the social and political system of Soviet society. Leninist principles and norms of the Soviet way of life applied to the particular conditions of the organization and activity of military collectives, where a particularly high degree of cohesion, mutual understanding, interaction, discipline and responsibility is required, are dominant in the life of the armed forces. [paragraph continues]

"Military discipline," the book notes, "is an integral part of general state discipline and is closely interconnected with all aspects of the political, socioeconomic and spiritual life of the Soviet people" (p 335). A specific feature of military discipline lies in the fact that the slightest manifestation of indiscipline or laxity by even a single individual can have substantial serious consequences under present-day conditions.

This sharply raises the role of the work of army political organs, party organizations and the Komsomol in educating servicemen in the spirit of communist ideological scruples, awareness and personal responsibility for high combat readiness in the sub-unit, unit or division. Service in the armed forces provides young people with civic political tempering, tests their spiritual strength and improves a person's morality, character and will. The task now, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" notes, is to augment even further the glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in which provides remarkable schooling in labor, military skill, moral purity, courage, patriotism and comradeship.

The book devotes a great deal of attention to the quality of training of armed forces command personnel and political workers. In the army too a modern leader must organically combine party-mindedness with competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach, be sensitive to people and get them to follow him not only by virtue of the power of his orders but also by virtue of his party-minded word and personal example. He must promote in every way the growth of their activeness and initiative in combat and political training and competition.

The noble tasks which the Soviet Armed Forces are called upon to resolve--tasks which are tirelessly explained by the party--exert a tremendous ideological-moral influence on the servicemen. The servicemen are constantly aware of their people's respect for the army and concern for its consolidation and development and are profoundly aware that their job is to fulfill their high patriotic and international duty and serve the just and humane ideals of the building of communism and the progress of the whole of mankind.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role in social development is the most reliable guarantee of even greater cohesion of the Soviet people and of further successes in all areas of their titanic creative work. The party's concern for the improvement of the armed forces and the further consolidation of the international positions of the USSR and the fraternal countries of the socialist community is of vital importance for more than just our country. "The whole of progressive mankind sees the Soviet state's economic and defense might as a reliable bastion in the struggle for the peoples' security and against the aggressive ambitions of reactionary imperialist forces. The requisite defense capability of the USSR strengthens the positions of the world socialist system and creates favorable conditions for building socialism and communism" (p 34).

The entire content of D. F. Ustinov's book provides convincing proof that we Soviet people stand for peace and uphold the cause of peace. Our objective is communism, and the correctness of our cause is one of the most reliable guarantees of its ultimate triumph.

ALIYEV SPEAKS TO GRADUATES OF NAVAL COLLEGE

LD121413 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Guarding the Homeland in the Name of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Former pupils of the S. M. Kirov Red Banner Caspian Higher Naval College ply the world's oceans in all lattitudes. Hundreds of them who courageously fought the enemy in the Great Patriotic War were presented with high awards of the motherland. [paragraph continues]

The pupils of the seventies are honorably augmenting the older generations' glorious combat traditions.

The 37th graduation of young naval officers took place at the college 29 June. The ceremony was attended by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politburo members A. I. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasilnikov and Yu. N. Pugachev, and representatives of servicemen of the Baku garrison and of the people of the Azerbaijan capital.

A speech was delivered by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers he sincerely congratulated the graduates, the command, the political department, the professorial and teaching staff and all personnel at the college on the remarkable occasion of the 37th graduation of young officers, and wished them further success in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in combat and political training. This year's graduation, Comrade Aliyev said, is remarkable in that it is taking place in your college's 40th anniversary year. It can be noted with satisfaction that the college is approaching its anniversary with good achievements in officer cadre training and with an improved standard of teaching, graphically reflected in the knowledge acquired by the young lieutenants standing on the parade ground today.

In the past 40 years the S. M. Kirov Red Banner Caspian Higher Naval College, within whose walls many thousands of young officers have been trained, has traveled a great and glorious path. It creditably discharges the crucial and honorable obligations placed on it, its duty to the party and the motherland and is making a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the USSR's defensive might. During those years remarkable traditions have accumulated in the college. We are confident that the personnel of the S. M. Kirov college will continue to enrich and develop them, and that today's graduates, using the rich knowledge acquired during their studies, will be worthy of their predecessors, who are plying the seas in all parts of the world and are participating successfully in difficult, distant operational runs.

A glorious path of service in the ranks of the armed forces lies ahead of you, Comrade Aliyev continued, addressing the young lieutenants. This honorable service, which is an expression of the motherland's high trust, requires constant courage, valor, heroism, persistence and boundless loyalty to our great socialist fatherland, the Communist Party and communist ideals. We believe that you will always merit that trust and by your exemplary service will bring fame to the legendary Soviet Navy.

Your graduation, G. A. Aliyev continued, is taking place at a time when the Soviet people, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, are achieving more and more successes in developing the economy, science and culture and while working people's prosperity is steadily improving and the country's defensive might is strengthening. All this is the result of consistent implementation of our party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the result of the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are struggling tirelessly to insure the best living and working conditions for the Soviet people and to insure lasting world peace. The relaxation of international tension is increasingly firmly established thanks to the implementation of the peace program.

The recent talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, and the signing of the SALT treaty constitute a remarkable new confirmation of the invariable peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is a victory for our foreign policy, for the forces of progress and for the human reason. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind greeted the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting with profound approval and rate highly Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tremendous personal contribution to the drafting and conclusion of the agreement. As is known, reactionary forces in the United States and other capitalist countries and also the Chinese leadership have given a hostile reception to this major event, which contributes to the further strengthening of world peace, and are attempting to hinder the ratification of the SALT II treaty. But we are sure that the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy will continue to achieve new successes. The guarantee of this is our loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideology and the unity of the fraternal socialist community countries and all progressive forces of the world in the struggle for peace.

Comrade Aliyev went on to dwell on the successes achieved by Azerbaijan's working people during the 5-year plan's shock labor vigil. The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intellegentsia, he stressed are fully determined to successfully complete the 1979 plans and socialist pledges and to greet the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan with remarkable achievements.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government, G.A. Aliyev continued, display constant concern for the USSR Armed Forces and are doing everything to provide them with the requisite materials and equipment to insure that our homeland's defensive potential steadily strengthens. It is precisely this that our party regards as the basis for a further peace offensive in the international arena. Army and naval servicemen respond to this attention and concern by improving combat and political training and their military expertise. They unanimously support and approve the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the practical activity of its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Above your parade ground, Comrade Aliyev said, is inscribed the slogan "Remember the War!" Our party and the Soviet people, which for almost 35 years now have lived and worked creatively under peaceful skies, remember the last war well. And for this reason they are doing everything to insure that its conflagration does not re-erupt.

This day the armed forces officer complement is receiving a fine new reinforcement. In our country there is an honorable profession--that of defending the homeland. May you young lieutenants be worthy of its calling and bear aloft the proud name of defender of the Soviet fatherland.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev again wished the college's graduates good health and great success in their service in the ranks of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces.

KGB DEPUTY DISCUSSES COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ROLE

LD111517 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 4 July 1979 publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word interview with Army Gen G.K. Tsinev, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, under the heading "Army Chekists," pegged to the recent 60th anniversary of Soviet military counterintelligence. Tsinev describes the formation of the first Soviet military counterintelligence organs and traces their history from their earliest days through World War II, giving examples of particular feats. The interview concludes:

[Question] What can you say about the activity of military Chekists in our times?

[Answer] The enemies of socialism, while convinced of the futility of attempts to eliminate the socialist system by military force, have not renounced attempts to undermine or at least complicate its development. Western intelligence services are constantly improving the forms and methods of their activity and making active attempts to collect secret information about the USSR Armed Forces in an attempt to hurt them. The enemy allots a special place to acts of ideological sabotage against our servicemen, seeking thereby to reduce the combat capability of troops and naval forces. Military counterintelligence agents vigilantly carry out their constant combat watch. As a result, in recent years a number of foreign intelligence agents and envoys from foreign anti-Soviet organizations have been exposed and rendered harmless, and many other intelligence operations on the USSR's territory have been thwarted.

The role of preventive activity has now increased considerably. The main attention is aimed at preventing crimes and other actions prejudicing the interests of state and society.

In the report to the 25th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The state security organs reliably protect Soviet society against subversive actions by the intelligence services of imperialist states, all kinds of foreign anti-Soviet centers and other hostile elements." This high assessment makes it incumbent on us Chekists to do everything to improve our activity to insure the state security of the USSR and its armed forces.

GROUND FORCES COUNCIL NOTES WORTH OF JOURNALS' PUBLICITY

LD121347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Our correspondent report: "Leading Experience--Into Practice"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council examined the question of the work of the editorial boards of the journals VOYENNYY VESTNIK MILITARY HERALD and ZNAMENOSETS STANDARD BEARER in publicizing leading experience in the training and education of servicemen. Reports were delivered by the chief editors of the journals, Maj Gen Tank Troops I. Skorodumov and Col A. Koval.

The reports and speeches directed special attention to the solution, by the journals' collectives, of tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." It was stressed that leading experience must be propagandized to reveal the essence of such experience, interest personnel in it and assist its wide dissemination in practice.

The Military Council was addressed by Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces.